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ZIONISM:

— HAS

CONGRESS THE ANSWER?

JEWISH OBSERVER & MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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WARNING TO CONGRESS

Large gatherings always have a reassuring element about them. Only very rarely do they rise to the heights of realism, and all the indications are that the 25th Zionist Congress which opened in Jerusalem on Tuesday, will run true to type. It has been launched with two statesmanlike speeches from Dr. Goldmann and Mr. Ben-Gurion. Everyone praised them. Almost everyone agreed with almost everyone else. Israel needed more western immigration and the Diaspora needed more Jewish education and identification. It hardly needed a Congress to reach these conclusions. Moreover, these formulations are inclined to be misleading; they no longer describe accurately and specifically the real question at issue.

* * *

There was an unmistakable tendency—except in some striking passages by Mr. Ben-Gurion—to treat the problem of education in terms of the communal needs of Diaspora Jewry; to focus it largely on the question of providing a common language for Jews and Israelis through spoken Hebrew. This is only a one-sided approach to the educational problems which Congress, together with the Government of Israel, ought to face. The biggest and most urgent educational problem at the moment is not that of Diaspora Jewry, but of Israel. The articles on pages 11 and 19 which cast a sharp light on the conditions of higher education in Israel, in the secondary schools and at the universities, should rouse Congress to alarm and action.

On the one hand, we have the dramatic—over-dramatic for some—display of the state of Israel's nuclear knowledge and of the advanced technical position of Israel in this field; and, on the other hand, we have these reports from the Minister of Labour and from the education authorities on the way in which Israel is falling behind in her technical and scientific education of the new generation; and in making the fullest use of her magnificent institutions of higher learning—the Hebrew University, the Weizmann Institute and the Technion. The fact is that Israel's educational system has not kept pace with the needs of our time; it failed to expand its horizons with the expanding frontiers of knowledge. And now the price has to be paid.

Unless we do something about it—at the Congress. It is surely more than regrettable that time was found for so many platform speeches, but not for one from the Minister of Education. Yet both he and the Prime Minister have recently added their voices to that of the JEWISH OBSERVER in reminding the country that its Arab neighbours are now providing for 100,000 students at their universities while Israel has not one-tenth of that.

These are no longer abstract concepts for pedagogues. This is the lifeblood of Israel. This will decide her future fate in another decade or two. Education—especially higher and technological education—is going to be as decisive for Israel's second decade as the provisions for her defence and security were for her first. Yet there was never any hesitation in Zionist quarters to demand arms and aid for Israel's defence. Well, now Israel needs teachers of quality, schools and an improved educational system. Is that of no concern to Congress?

* * *

The fact is that we are on the threshold of an educational revolution which may well transform world power relations in a decade or even sooner. In a more restricted sense, that same contest is now being fought out between Israel and the Arab world. Nasser and Kasser are making tremendous efforts to develop their educational systems. They have the advantage of numbers and they have the powerful support of the Soviet Union.

In this situation it would seem self-evident that Israel's needs of education should be related to the need for western immigration. The two have to be essentially interlocked if they are to match the Arab effort and exceed it. Clearly one of the first urgent steps is to have something like a Crowther Report on Israeli educational needs. Next, the potentialities of British, American, French and Latin American Jewries to provide competent teaching staff must be stimulated, if necessary through the establishment of special teacher training colleges for this purpose.

* * *

The status and pay of teachers in Israel is closely related to this situation; the availability of schools is another. They are now more urgent than agricultural settlements or fancy buildings for the national institutions and banks. In short, it requires a planned combined effort of the Government, the national institutions and the World Zionist Movement. It requires a central staff to plan and conduct the operation which may well be the biggest thing that Israel has required since the War of Independence. It is a priority which now exceeds all others (except security); but will Congress rate it thus? Much—very much—depends on the answer.

ATOM

MOSCOW BROADENS THE ATTACK

A NEW ANGLE ON ZIONISM

As the six hundred delegates to the 25th Zionist Congress gathered in Jerusalem, a new directive went out to the Soviet propagandists serving Africa and the Arab world, and last week the first radio shots were fired at the new target.

At first, it seemed that so crude a line was due to the personal idiosyncrasy of the speaker who was broadcasting from Moscow to Africa on the afternoon of Wednesday of last week. The "International Zionist Organisation", it said, had become the instrument of American big business "for whom Zionism meant a profitable colonial business." The same "junta of monopolists" sponsored the Zionists in all the capitalist countries.

But this turned out to be no isolated occasion. On the following day, one of the foremost Soviet propagandists took up the theme in a broadcast beamed from Moscow in Arabic to the Middle East.

The American monopolists now worked through AMPAL, Leonidov continued. He named the chairman as Rudolf Sonneborn, whom he described as Rockefeller's principal agent and the main banker of world Zionism.

Sonneborn also financed all Mapai organisations through AMPAL and encouraged the Israeli expansionists to dream of occupying the whole of Sinai where the Zionists, Sonneborn, the Mapai, the Rockefeller family and the Standard Oil Company planned to establish an "oil principality".

"Plan to join NATO": On Monday, Leonidov continued with the third of his series of talks which were given a considerable build-up by Moscow Radio. This time he extended his range to discuss Israel's relations with NATO and Western Germany, and once more he brought in the Zionists as the link between the two.

Observers who kept a close check on Soviet propaganda over the weekend recorded a marked stepping up in the volume and violence of attacks on Zionism and Israel. But rather more disturbing was the growing tendency to stir up Arab fears and unease over Israel's intentions.

Increasing the tension: Judging from these daily activities, it appeared that it was the Soviet intention to increase rather

than lessen the tension and fears in the Middle East. And once again, President Nasser played straight into Soviet hands.

NASSER PROMISES BOMB FOR BOMB

"ALWAYS SUPERIOR TO ISRAEL"

from our own correspondent

Cairo :

President Nasser's departure on Wednesday from Alexandria for Casablanca, where he is to attend African talks on the Congo and related questions, came as something of an anti-climax to his marathon two-hour performance in Port Said on Friday where a cheering, jostling crowd of many thousands heard him threaten war with Israel if it were found that she had possession of an atom bomb.

The occasion for his outburst (such it was, his voice rising time and again to a shout) was Port Said's "Victory Day" celebration, on which is celebrated the "defeat" of the Anglo-French forces in 1956.

"We can make one, too": The emotion was high-pitched from the start. By their stand in Port Said four years ago, the people had set an example to all small nations faced with imperialism.

And now there was talk that Israel had an atom bomb or was making one. "Our reply to this is that such talk increases Arab determination to adhere to Arab nationalism and Arab unity. If Israel can make an atom bomb, we can also make an atom bomb. We will under no circumstances permit Israel to be our superior. We will always be superior to Israel no matter how much we sacrifice and spend."

Nothing imposed on Cairo: If it were certain that Israel was making an atom bomb, "it will mean the beginning of war between us and Israel, because we cannot permit Israel to manufacture an atom bomb. It is inevitable that we should attack the base of aggression, even if we have to mobilise four million to destroy it."

NATO, which was said to represent the free world, represented nothing but the lust to dominate and enslave, the President went on. NATO assisted France and it was the French who said they would give Israel the atom bomb. "In this case, NATO is our arch-enemy because NATO gives arms to France in Algeria, and arms to Israel and it says it will give Israel the atom bomb."

In one of his quieter passages, Nasser reflected on the attitude of the Ameri-



FISHING IN PORT SAID
Will there be Russian mackerel?

cans who "come and tell us: You are not neutral because at the U.N. you voted with the Russians fourteen times and did not vote with us at all. We tell them: Please understand, we do not sell our votes, either to you, to the Russians or to anyone else.

"We vote in accordance with our principles. Come and see the resolution which has been submitted by the Afro-Asian states against imperialism. How can we vote with you?"

New bait? In all this, what surprised foreign observers most was the President's repeated suggestion that Israel was seriously contemplating acquisition of an atomic bomb. Only two days before his speech, the officially controlled press had dismissed the bomb reports as "an imaginary cloak behind which Israel conceals its terror, dissatisfaction and disorder, and through which it tries to raise an insignificant turmoil, similar to the smoke which blinds the inhabitants of Israel themselves from seeing the ugly facts and the shoddy future which awaits them."

Al Akhbar pointed out that one atomic bomb costs £50 million and asked: "Where will Israel get this large sum? Where will it obtain even one-half, one-quarter or one-tenth of it, while there is a great deficit in its budget which has been increasing year by year . . . ?

For purposes not yet clear, President Nasser thought it necessary to exploit the bomb story. The impulse might have come to him earlier when he watched a parade of Soviet-made armour and rocket launchers and a fly-past of Russian-built jet fighters over Port Said. Could this new Israel sprat catch a giant Russian mackerel?

ZIONIST CONGRESS

GALA ATMOSPHERE MARKS OPENING

GOLDMANN RE-STATES HIS ZIONIST CREDO

from our own correspondent

Jérusalem :

Flag-bedecked streets greeted the record number of 510 delegates attending the 25th Zionist Congress which opened in the Binyanei Ha'ooma here on Tuesday night. The delegates, from 34 countries, were joined by President Ben-Zvi, Cabinet Ministers, diplomatic chiefs of mission and one thousand members of the public. Eleven thousand applications for tickets from members of the public had to be turned down.

Inside the great hall, the gala atmosphere was heightened by the playing of a specially commissioned "Fanfare for Israel" by Paul Ben-Haim and the spectacle of the assembled notabilities. The opening proceedings were broadcast in their entirety by Kol Israel and followed with intense interest in homes—and taxis—throughout the land.

For many, it was the first time of hearing a foreign Zionist leader address a Zionist gathering. Though Nahum Goldmann's Hebrew is no match for his Yiddish, the reactions of most Israelis were very favourable. Such is the lack of knowledge within Israel of Jewish life outside Israel, that many Israelis found Goldmann's exposé of the tasks facing Zionists a powerful revelation.

A resounding "Yes": For the more seasoned members of the audience, there was nothing very new or very exciting in Goldmann's opening address. They noted his comment that this was probably the last Congress over which he would preside. They noted, too, that he went out of his way to pay tribute to Prime Minister Ben-Gurion as the "supreme Zionist," a tribute which brought a burst of applause and, from the cynics, some laughter.

But for the rest, Goldmann, in an address which lasted ninety minutes, re-emphasised his views on the necessity for a renewed Zionist effort to halt Jewish assimilation, answering with a resounding "Yes" the question whether Zionism still had a reason for existence thirteen years after the establishment of the State of Israel.

This did not mean, however, that he opposed the current debate on this topic. On the contrary, he welcomed it as a characteristic of any living movement.

"Almost every revolutionary movement in history was faced with an ideological crisis soon after its first victory because its followers took it easy in the flush of initial success, failed to continue the fight to its end and, in most cases, lost the fruits of even its first victories."

"Tens of thousands would immigrate": For as long as less than one-third of the Jewish people was concentrated in its homeland, Goldmann declared, the aim of Zionism was far from fulfilled. On the numerical size of Israel's people would depend the final solution of both her security and economic problems.

Therefore, the major task of the Zionist movement, "if it feels strong enough to continue and will not rest on its laurels, having created a State and brought in a million Jews, is to carry on with faith and vigour a large aliyah." A situation could be created, he believed, in which tens of thousands would immigrate from countries where they are neither threatened nor underprivileged and, he suggested, there was no more effective

way of allying a Jewish family with Israel than if at least one of its members lived in the country.

The debate on whether there was a future for Zionism could become a blessing, he stated, if it led towards an examination of this generation's role in Jewish history, a re-evaluation of its tasks in the new situation which existed and a readjustment of the methods and structure of the movement so as to meet the new realities.

Zionism—a definition: But he saw no point in posing the question, "Who is a Zionist?" Instead, he would ask, "What is Zionism?" Political movements lived by their programmes. No one ever asked, "Who is a socialist?" But there had been decades of discussion on "What is socialism?" The nature of Judaism had often been argued, but when Israel tried to define "Who is a Jew," it triggered off a Cabinet crisis but produced no definition.

Goldmann went on to define the principles of Zionism as: to secure the survival of the Jewish people, threatened by assimilation, by means of territorial concentration in its ancient homeland, the instrument being the Jewish people itself which was called upon by Herzl to become master of its own future.

Examining the degree of fulfilment of these aims, Goldmann found that "without trying to exaggerate, one can say that there are few examples in history when, within thirteen years, a young state located in a very difficult and delicate part of the globe, born in what was probably



PREMIER BEN-GURION WITH YOUNG SETTLERS AT KIRYAT GAT
Not "who" but "what"—some questions have no answers



SHARETT AND GOLDMANN IN JERUSALEM
A warning on self-delusion—the image is too rosy

the tensest period in human history, has achieved so much, both in its own consolidation and also in the primary task of securing the future of its people . . . It has saved millions of Jews and has become a source of tremendous pride to Jews everywhere in the world."

On guard against self-delusion: Nevertheless, he warned, it would be a dangerous illusion to assume that the main problems which determined Israel's future had been solved. "With a stubbornness characteristic of a Semitic race, the Arab peoples refuse to consider even the slightest gesture of rapprochement." They threatened a third round in their war with Israel, were arming themselves and were fully supported by the mighty Soviet Union.

While, economically, there had been spectacular progress, it was necessary to be on guard against the self-delusion that Israel had overcome its initial difficulties. The foreign exchange deficit had not lessened, while foreign assistance was growing smaller. Even world Jewry, with its tremendous record of giving, had not once given as much as was necessary to meet the need.

The country, he cautioned, was giving way to an image of well-being and tranquillity, with Israel even making avail-

able loans and assistance to other countries, "incidentally, one of the most creative and glorious developments of Israel."

Diaspora remains: As for the Zionist aim of securing the survival of the Jewish people, Goldmann stressed that there had been a change in emphasis from external physical threat to internal danger. "In our past history we have learned to survive in bad times, now we must learn how to maintain ourselves in good times." This could not be done without Israel, "the one great centre and basis of our existence as a people."

This did not mean, he stressed, that Jewish communities could not live their own lives, create Jewish values and make contributions to Jewish civilisation. A Zionist solution did not necessarily mean the total disappearance of the entire Diaspora.

In addition to aliyah, which had to be powerfully increased, the solution to the problem of Jewish survival had also to be tackled by the Jewish education of the youth, an issue which had to occupy first place in Diaspora life. Hebrew must become the second language for Jews, just as most Swiss and Canadians spoke two languages.

Claim for Soviet Jews: Nor could the Diaspora relent in its financial support.

"Such things cannot be measured by size or numbers. If our State of two million people sends out its Philharmonic Orchestra on a world tour, it gives us a tingling feeling of pride but—to use vulgar terms—such things cost lots of money. But we want these things. Without them, this would not be Israel."

As the most serious example of the fight for Jewish survival, Goldmann pointed to the Soviet Union, but stressed that, "to avoid misunderstandings, the Jewish people as a people has no pro-Soviet or anti-Soviet position." Individual or group opinions were irrelevant. The only aim of the Jewish people was to achieve the right to be equal as citizens, while continuing their distinct life as Jews.

He admitted that there was some point to the Soviet claim that the Jews, unlike other minorities, were not concentrated territorially. However, Soviet Germans were in the same position and yet they enjoyed full national rights. He did not accuse the Soviet Union or the other communist regimes of anti-Semitism, which existed there as it did in most other parts of the world, but while the orthodox churches and the Moslems had their own organisations and were allowed contact with their co-religionists abroad, the Jews had nothing.

Adjustment to reality: "We cannot keep quiet about the fate of nearly a quarter of our people," he stated. "We send them from this greatest tribune of Jewish life our brotherly regards, and assure them that we will not forget them and will continue to claim for them their rights."

In conclusion, Dr. Goldmann said the problem was not whether Zionism was necessary and should continue, but only whether Zionism was possible and could fulfil its task. This required adjustment to the new reality and the assumption of responsibility for new tasks. All this depended, primarily, on Zionists themselves.

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BEN-GURION URGES OBLIGATIONS ON ZIONISTS

"DANGER OF NATIONAL EXTINCTION RIFE"

After Dr. Goldmann's ninety-minute address on Tuesday night, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion took the rostrum on Wednesday morning for a similarly timed statement on the problems facing the Jewish people in general and Zionism in particular.

For the first time in a recent major speech to a Zionist audience, he did not press his demand for aliyah from the west. Instead, he pressed the visionary concept of "Messianic redemption," which was neither the mission of those intoxicated by emancipation nor the doctrine of extreme nationalism, which considered only itself and its own hopes and desires.

His second theme was the need for Jewish education and his third the establishment of personal bonds between Jews and Israel, to be achieved either by visiting the country or investing in it. He also urged Jews overseas to send their sons and daughters for a year's study at Israel high schools or universities.

In a corner: Taking up Goldmann's caution on the dangers of assimilation, Ben-Gurion warned that the danger of national extinction was rife. The stable and dominant non-Jewish surroundings in the Diaspora, either wittingly or unwittingly, had their influence on Jewish life, which was compressed into a corner and was getting steadily smaller in extent.

The Prime Minister urged Congress to impose upon Zionists the three obligations of redemption, education and personal identification. This was necessary, he said, because those impelled into immigration through personal suffering did not have either the material or spiritual qualities to develop in Israel a people which would serve as an example for the whole of Jewry.

Looking at Jewish problems in the wider context of world affairs, Ben-Gurion listed the following as the major changes on the international scene in the last fifty years: the two world wars; the rise of totalitarianism; the development of communications uniting one world; the inter-dependence of peoples; the liberation of peoples; the emergence of a forceful United Nations; and the invention of nuclear weapons.

Two stimuli to settlement: There were four points that especially affected Jewry, the Prime Minister said. These were: the

isolation of Russia, the Nazi holocaust, the establishment of the new Jewish centre in the U.S., and the establishment of Israel.

Aliyah was mainly due to two stimuli, he believed. One was personal distress. The other was the vision of the Jewish nation's revival which, in the last seventy years, had been given the name Zionism. This concept was real and alive before



ELECTORS' CHOICE
*Z.F. General Secretary Bakstansky sees off
the British delegation*

the term Zionism was coined. But underlying both types of aliyah, he declared, lay the Messianic vision of redemption. Today, that vision had been strengthened by the attractive force of the State.

But, he stressed, there was much still to be done within the State itself. Despite the economic advances made and the aid which Israel was providing for underdeveloped states, there was a shortage of manpower, economic independence had not been achieved, the Negev had not been populated. Israel had an urgent need for workers, technicians, engineers and scientists. This was where Diaspora Jewry could and should help.

"Thrilling": First reactions to Ben-Gurion's address from Zionist leaders were highly favourable, especially to his suggestion that young Jews should undergo some of their studies in Israel. Dr. Emanuel Neumann found the speech "statesmanlike, both in what he said and in what he refrained from saying."

Mrs. Rose Halprin termed the Premier's address "very thoughtful and unprovoca-

tive," though she would not subscribe to everything he said. Hadassah leader Mrs. Shulman said that although it added nothing to what the Premier had said on other occasions, she found it thrilling.

Dr. Goldmann viewed the Premier's address as essentially a powerful call for aliyah which, coming from Ben-Gurion, carried special weight. The educational programme suggested by Ben-Gurion was a far-reaching one and easier said than done, but he personally fully supported it.

To Dr. Levenberg, it was very impressive, unaggressive, and might well show the way to better relations between the State and the Zionist Organisation.

NO LINE-UP BEHIND GOLDMANN

GENERAL ZIONISTS GO THEIR OWN WAYS

Just as there can be no real party without Punch, so there can be no Zionist gathering without a split—and Congress has proved no exception.

At the 1956 Congress, there was one Confederation of General Zionists. At later meetings of the Zionist General Council, the guiding body between Congresses, there were two Confederations. At the current Congress, there are three distinct—if not completely separate—General Zionist groups, the third being the Israeli Progressive Party.

The first split came when that branch of the Confederation led by Dr. Emanuel Neumann insisted on identifying itself with the right-wing General Zionist Party of Israel. The other wing, led by Dr. Israel Goldstein and Mrs. Rose Halprin, demanded that the Confederation follow a policy of non-identification with any political party in Israel.

Moshe Kol's view: It is this which has led to the latest dispute, the Progressive Party feeling that the Goldstein-Halprin group is going too far with its non-identification policy. Moshe Kol, the Progressive leader, explaining his party's viewpoint to the JEWISH OBSERVER, said:

"We do not accept the existence of Diaspora Zionism. There need not be identification (between Zionist groups abroad and Israeli parties) on such day-to-day political issues as the Lavon affair or property taxes, but common ground can be found on general principles such as *halutziut* and the fight against clericalism."

In Kol's view, the line being followed by the Goldstein-Halprin group would mean that any Zionist settling in Israel (and Kol cited Dr. Goldstein himself) must sever all ties with his old organisa-

tion if he wished to become politically active as an Israeli.

No Herut alliance: So far, the Progressive view does not seem to have affected the rest of the Goldstein-Halprin Confederation. There certainly seems no inclination among the bulk of Confederation members to switch their current allegiance to the Progressives.

What these new divisions do mean, however, is that hopes of uniting all General Zionists under Dr. Goldmann's leadership, and a possible alliance with Herut, which was strongly opposed by the British Zionist Federation, have been shattered. It probably also means the end of Dr. Goldstein's candidacy for the Chairmanship of the Jewish Agency. Instead, he is expected to take over the Chairmanship of the Keren Hayesod.

The Chairman favoured by Mapai is Zalman Shazar. But the party is willing to accept General Zionist Joseph Sapir to replace Dov Joseph as Treasurer.

On Congress issues, the three groups will vote separately. The Goldstein-Halprin Confederation, which has been joined by Canadian and South African General Zionists, has been further strengthened by the Congress Court award of a mandate to the independent General Zionists of France. This Confederation which is broadly liberal, somewhat left of centre in outlook, is now second only to Mapai and, with 85 mandates, has ten more than the Neumann Confederation. The Progressives have the smallest number, 10.

How many from America? Dr. Goldstein and Mrs. Halprin have themselves had a disagreement—but in the friendliest of terms. It arose over the proposal put forward by Dr. Goldstein at the Confederation conference which preceded Congress, that a five-year plan for aliyah from the U.S. should be adopted, providing for the settlement of 25,000 American Jews in Israel.

This was opposed by Mrs. Halprin, who argued that no goals should be set for what was, after all, a matter of individual choice.

One issue on which there has been no disagreement is the need for greater financial aid from world Jewry to help consolidate the settlement of the more than one million new immigrants taken in since the establishment of Israel. This was the central theme of the Keren Hayesod conference which urged world Jewry to raise £357 million for this purpose during the next decade.

Wasted manpower: Finance Minister Eshkol, addressing a conference dinner in Jerusalem, said that neither the Government nor the Agency had kept their promise to provide adequate means of self-

support for the 480 settlements established since the establishment of the State. The lack of proper equipment and tools resulted in wasted manpower and soil, and transformed the 130,000 settlers affected into a burden on both the Government and Agency, Eshkol declared.

While Eshkol and the Keren Hayesod delegates were well aware of what was required, journalists, assembled for a



ZIONIST INFORMATION CHIEF YA'ACOV TSUR
On the inside looking in

“pre-conference” to establish a World Union of Jewish Journalists, seemed not at all sure of what they wanted. Despite pressing appeals by Josef Fraenkel of London for the immediate formation of the Union, it was eventually decided to leave its founding to a “World Conference” to be held in 1962.

In the meantime, a bureau is to be established which will have the task of maintaining contact with the participants at the pre-conference, establishing links with those who did not attend and preparing the plans for the 1962 conference.

Yiddish deplored: The pre-conference was addressed by representatives of the Israel Government and the Jewish Agency. Prime Minister Ben-Gurion was one of the speakers. He deplored the decision to use Yiddish in the World Union, pointing out that the majority of Jewry, and especially the younger generation, knew no Yiddish. Hebrew, he suggested, would have been a better medium of intercourse.

Joel Cang, Associate Editor of the *London Jewish Chronicle*, complained that the Israeli press ignored Jewish life abroad. The Union's job, he stated, would be to convince Israeli colleagues that they must tell their readers about the Jewish life which still existed in the Diaspora.

ISRAEL

PREMIER WON'T EXONERATE LAVON

OFFICER SEEKS JUDICIAL HEARING

from our own correspondent

Tel Aviv:

There was a new and dramatic turn in the Lavon affair at the weekend, following publication of the report of the seven-man Ministerial Committee investigating allegations that Pinhas Lavon had been involved in a 1954 security mishap only on the basis of forged documents.

On the basis of the material at its disposal, the Committee found that Lavon did not “give the direct order” which led to this mishap. There were “reasonable grounds,” stated the Committee, to believe that a high-ranking officer submitted forged evidence in order to incriminate Lavon.

This report was submitted to the Cabinet on Sunday when, according to an official announcement, it was endorsed by them. In truth, however, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion refused to have any part in the voting and Ministers Dayan, Eban and Giora Josephthal abstained.

Failed to report: In a scathing statement after the vote, Ben-Gurion declared that the Committee report did not reflect the whole truth. Its findings, he said, were lacking in many respects. In others, it had gone too far and in yet others it was incomplete—for example, the Attorney

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General had heard four witnesses, but he had not heard Lavon, Sharett or others with information.

The Prime Minister went on to charge Lavon with undermining the authority of then Premier Moshe Sharett, to whom he had failed to report on certain matters, and alleged that he had given orders to officers without the knowledge of the general staff.

He repeated his view that the only satisfactory way in which to dispose of this affair was by means of a proper judicial inquiry to be held in secret and at which witnesses could be called to give evidence.

To resign commission: This, apparently, is also the view of the officer concerned in the Ministerial Committee's reference. He has already indicated that it is his intention to resign his commission so as to appear before such an inquiry in an endeavour to clear his name.

Mapai leaders, who had hoped the Ministerial Committee's findings would be succinct enough to clear the air and thus put an end to the strife within the party, now find that the Lavon row has taken on an even more bitter flavour.

Finance Minister Levi Eshkol, who played a major part in drafting the Committee report, met on Monday night with Ben-Gurion in an effort to restrain him from publicising "Lavon's shenanigans" during his period as Defence Minister. According to informed reports, however, Ben-Gurion agreed only to leave the matter in abeyance until after the Zionist Congress.

"Strength unshakeable": He feels so strongly that Lavon has deliberately set out to besmirch the name of the army and the defence establishment, that he is determined not to rest until the guilt is



MRS. BEN-GURION WITH PINHAS SAPIR AND ISRAEL BAR-YEHUDA
Everyone can have an opinion

placed fully where he believes it belongs.

In the wider context of Histadrut versus Government, the Ben-Gurion-Lavon tussle continues. Speaking in Jerusalem last week, in a manner impressive for its confidence, Lavon declared that "the Histadrut's strength is unshakable." Its role today, he declared, was as vital as it had ever been.

The basic question, he stated, was not which matters belonged to the State and which to the Histadrut, but whether, within the next ten years, "the Histadrut, which represents the basic aspiration of all of Israel's working people, will be able to remain faithful to its past. Anybody who attempts to put this question in a different form is distorting the truth, whether intentionally or not."

Not present: The basic principles of Israel's labour movement had not changed. Any attempt to undermine them on the grounds that they were not modern or that other labour movements in the world were different, "must fail," Lavon said.

Speaking at a Histadrut gathering in Haifa on the following day, at which President Ben-Zvi was present but from which Lavon was absent, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion observed that "the establishment of our unique Histadrut is still a miracle."

At the same time, however, he made it clear that the Histadrut, in his view, was the creation and not the equal of Mapai. He stressed that the party was not an end in itself. "Its only guide must be

full and unqualified loyalty to the needs and destinies of the nation, the State and the working class.

"Only the carrying out of these historic aims has given Mapai its strength and position as guide and leader of the Histadrut and the State."

Battle lines drawn: For the next week or so, party leaders are hopefully expecting a suspension of the dispute. But its battle lines are now so tightly drawn that there is little chance of its being shelved for any longer. Nor do either of the major combatants seem to want it that way.

Ben-Gurion has already decided, according to *Ma'ariv*, to extend his vacation by several weeks (some of them, possibly, to be spent abroad) as a sign of his dissatisfaction with the Cabinet's acceptance of the Ministerial Committee's findings. It is denied, however, that he threatened to resign.

SERVATIUS MUST WAIT

Israel press reports that the Government had agreed to provide the more than £7,000 asked by Dr. Robert Servatius for expenses in connection with his defence of Adolph Eichmann, were denied on Wednesday by a Government spokesman.

The matter is said still to be under consideration, but it is generally believed that the Government will finally agree to cover Servatius's expenses.

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ISRAEL

TAKING NO CHANCES WITH EICHMANN

SERVATIUS ASKS FOR CASH

from our Jerusalem correspondent

When Adolf Eichmann comes to trial in Israel next March, he will plead "not guilty" on the grounds that he was acting under orders when he participated in the murder of European Jewry. This was indicated to correspondents here by Eichmann's German attorney, Dr. Robert Servatius, after a meeting with his client.

Servatius, who said the figure of six million Jews murdered by the Nazis was exaggerated, has asked the Israel Government for £7,000 to cover his fees and expenses in defending Eichmann. His request, contained in a formal letter to the Attorney General, has been forwarded to the Government for consideration. Meanwhile, preparations for the trial are going forward.

So far, 374 foreign correspondents from 35 countries have applied for accreditation to cover the Eichmann trial. Before they receive it, they will be thoroughly screened, after having listed in their applications in chronological order every employer for whom they have worked since 1939. This, it seems, is designed to spot Nazis.

Four photos needed: The application form, incidentally, has to be submitted in quadruplicate with a photograph attached to each copy. The data supplied by the applicants are re-checked in secrecy, a process which takes several weeks. Similarly stringent security precautions will be applied to the fifty or so reporters from Israeli papers who will be admitted to the trial.

In view of the large number of journalists, there will be very little room left for the general public in the courtroom, which measures only about 120 x 30 feet. Nevertheless, there will be a token admission of spectators whenever possible, and here again, the strictest security measures will be enforced.

The Eichmann trial will indirectly benefit the Jerusalem Municipality, which began construction of its "Beth Ha'am", a municipal cultural and entertainment centre, over five years ago.

When no more than the walls and roof of the building had been built the city ran out of funds for the project, and for

about two years the shell of the building stood empty, a haunt of rats and stray dogs. The Government has now given the Municipality a loan for the completion of the building, to be set off against the rent for its use as a court.

Praise for planning: The Government Press Office must be praised for its planning of press coverage, and it is to be hoped that its implementation will be on the same high level. Complete facilities for the rapid transmission of reports from the court building are being provided. They include, in addition to a special post office with its own telegraph office, full facilities for direct telex, radio-telephone and radio-picture transmission.

Correspondents can either sit in the courtroom, or watch the proceedings on a closed-circuit television screen in the adjoining press room, where they can also type (and smoke).

The trial will be conducted in Hebrew with simultaneous translation into German, English and French which every correspondent can listen to over ear-phones. Broadcasters will be able to plug in their tape recorders to specially provided outlets and record any stage of the trial, either in Hebrew or in translation. There will even be a restaurant in the court building throughout the course of the trial, to keep staff and press well fed.

Final stages: Meanwhile, Eichmann's investigation is entering its final stages, and the charge sheet is expected to be submitted to the Court in January. Attorney General Gideon Hausner, who was appointed only this summer, following his predecessor's elevation to the Supreme Court, will be personally in charge of the case, assisted by the able, young Deputy Attorney-General, Gabriel Bach (who studied law in Britain). Bach will handle certain stages of the prosecution alone, to release Hausner for other pressing State business. Both speak fluent German.

Bach is also responsible for liaison between the Attorney General and Police Bureau 06 under Superintendent Selinger, specially set up for the Eichmann case. He spends whole days in the fortress prison "somewhere in Israel."

A weak "Nein": Eichmann never leaves the prison, even when the police apply for a further remand in custody every two weeks. Instead, a Haifa magistrate goes to the fortress, and declares one cell to be a courtroom. The prisoner is arraigned before him, and a police officer formally asks the magistrate to remand him in custody for a further fifteen days, as required under the law. The magistrate then asks Eichmann through an interpreter whether he has anything



ATROCITIES EXHIBITION IN GERMANY
So all the world shall know

to say. Up to now his invariable answer has been a monosyllabic, weak-sounding "Nein".

He does not know what is going on around him in the world, and is not allowed to see newspapers. The only books he reads come from the police library (he reads only German). According to eye-witnesses, he looks physically well but seems dejected.

Defence problem: One point that is not yet clear concerns Eichmann's defence. The Knesset has already passed an enabling law permitting Cologne lawyer Robert Servatius to serve as defence counsel. Servatius has, however, requested, and it is an eminently fair request, the services of an Israeli assistant, because Israel's legal procedure is based on English law, while German procedure is Roman in origin. He will also need help in the reading of Hebrew documents.

The Israel Bar Association, usually so careful in the defence of the accused's rights, has shown surprising dilatoriness in this instance, and only agreed after a long debate not to object to Servatius employing an Israeli lawyer as his assistant.

The point is that, an Israel lawyer, even if he manages to overcome his revulsion at the thought of helping Eichmann, will be afraid of public reproach and ostracism by his colleagues. The Bar Association ought formally to declare that no shame will attach to any lawyer who agrees to assist Servatius, because every accused, whatever the crimes with which he is charged, is entitled to a fair trial. After all, if Eichmann had no foreign counsel, the Court would have to assign him an Israel lawyer.

Not overdone: Apart from this matter, everything to do with the trial seems to be well in hand. People are asking, however, whether the whole thing is not being rather overdone. The elaborate preparations may give the impression of a show trial, exactly the opposite of what the authorities are trying to achieve.

The trouble is, that with hundreds of foreign correspondents clamouring for seats in court, no ordinary courtroom would have sufficed, and were the authorities to admit only a small number of selected correspondents, then charges of influencing the press would be certain to arise. Faced with this dilemma, the authorities have chosen the best way out.

SHORTAGE OF WORKERS NEXT YEAR?

CRAZE FOR SECONDARY STUDIES

from Yohanan Ramati

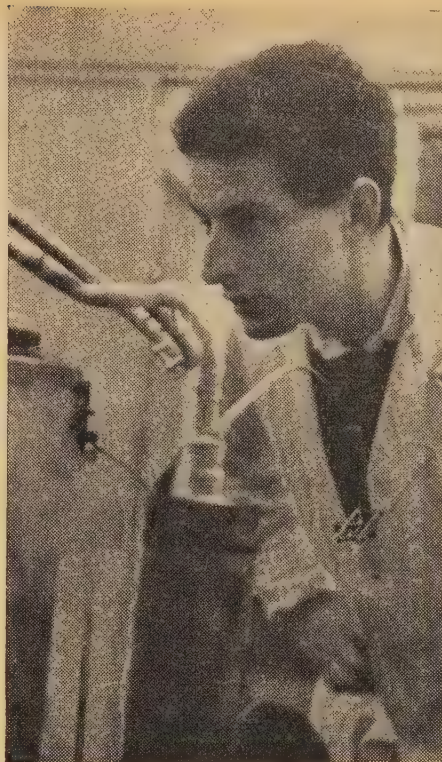
Jerusalem :

A complete revolution in the thinking of economic planners and trade union leaders will become an urgent necessity in 1961. This is the most vital conclusion to be drawn from Giora Josephtal's announcement in the Knesset that he expects a labour shortage by the end of 1962—unless of course there is a sharp rise in immigration.

For many years, indeed from the very beginning of a Jewish economy in the days of the Mandate, the problem was to find jobs for the all too many ready to fill them. After some thirty years of this, it will not be easy to abandon habits of behaviour that have become almost second nature, such as giving preference to the establishment of enterprises with a high ratio of labour to capital, or (in the case of the Histadrut) opposing the closing down of inefficient and unprofitable plants because they provide employment to a certain number of people.

Yet, if the Minister of Labour is right in his assumptions (and these are well documented), the continuation of such behaviour in future might even hurt the interests of people it is intended to aid, by keeping them in redundant jobs, while other, better opportunities abound.

What about the gap? The statistical background to the change is as follows: Josephtal expects that in 1961 Israel will need some 30,000 additional members for its labour force. Of these about 14,000 will be needed for new or expanded industrial undertakings, about 2,000 for crafts, 1,000 or so for agriculture, 4,000



AT THE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE
More science students wanted

for communications and transport, about 1,000 for building, and 8,000 for various services.

On the assumption of immigration at the rate of 25,000 per annum, the new labour force in 1961 will consist of the 6,000 or so presently employed, 10,000 young men who reach working age, and about 8,000 immigrant earners. From these, about 5,000 earners who are expected to emigrate must be deducted, leaving a net addition of only 21,000 or so.

What can be done about the gap of 9,000 jobs for whom there may be no applicants? There are three possible reserves of labour among the existing population. The most important of these are housewives. The number of women not working for pay is relatively high in Israel for several reasons.

Women marry young: First of all, two-thirds of all Israeli women marry before the age of 22, and hope they will not have to work once they are married. Secondly, a large proportion of children are born in the early years of marriage. Thirdly, there is a tradition against women working outside the home among many Oriental communities and Ashkenazi religious circles.

Finally, the general mentality of Histadrut officialdom has hitherto not favoured female work—on the principle that it is unfair to have two earners in one

family when another family may be wholly unemployed.

As a result of these factors, only fifteen per cent of the present labour force is women. Josephtal thinks that the optimum would be thirty-five per cent. Whether he will succeed in getting more women into jobs remains to be seen, but one of the steps that would appear to be required is to equalise rates of pay for men and women—which still differ in some branches of the economy.

Israelis live long: Another possible reserve of labour is older people. The pension age in Israel today is 65 for men and 60 for women. The country has probably about the highest average life expectation for men (it exceeds 70), while that of women is slightly higher, though the difference is much less than in most western countries. The government will now probably propose raising the pension age for sedentary occupations, which should release more young people for other tasks.

Finally, there is much wastage—at least from the economic viewpoint—as regards employment in the 14-18 age group. This is connected with the Israeli craze for secondary education (preferably of the humanistic type), which has resulted in eighty per cent of children finishing primary school at fourteen now going on to secondary or vocational studies.

Of every hundred such children, 54 go to secondary schools and 26 to vocational schools. But of the 54, only 22 complete their studies. And of the 26—only 13 complete their studies.

Parents' snobbery: The 45 per cent of children who start secondary or vocation education only to leave it in the middle, are, in effect, wasting their time, their parents' money and the state's resources. The reason for their studies is very often the snobbery of their parents.

Education is insufficiently geared to the country's needs. There are too few children studying scientific subjects and too many the humanities.

Josephtal thinks that there should be more state guidance as to which children should receive secondary education and what kind of education it should be. At present this is left entirely to the parents—most of whom think that preparation for a career in an office is the ultimate desirable goal.

Apprentices needed: Of course, if a proper apprentice system could be developed, and boys and girls of fourteen took advantage of it, instead of wasting their time on secondary studies they do not complete, the economy would gain an important addition to the labour force.

ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

A Jewish Observer — Israel Periodicals Panorama

MARRIAGE BROKERS FLOURISH AS NEVER BEFORE

PATRONISED BY YOUNG AND OLD

from a special correspondent

Tel Aviv :

One of the most flourishing occupations in Israel remains that of marriage broker or *shadchan*. Despite the fact that young people here appear so violently independent, youngsters no less than middle-aged and older people seek the professional services of a go-between.

Visits to several of the many scores of marriage bureaux all over the country revealed no great differences in the ages or income groups of their clientele, although there were differences in background.

People who want a *shadchan's* services tend to approach one who, if not from their or their parents' home town, at least shares a common background. In other words, few Sephardim would approach a *Yecke* marriage broker, and few *Yekkes* would go to a Polish or Rumanian *shadchan*.

One-time historian : One of the country's well-known *shadchans* is Hugo Gold, whose uncle Max Hickl founded, in 1889, the *Juedische Buch und Kunst Verlag Hickl-Bruenn*, which first published Herzl's *Judenstaat*. Hugo Gold joined his uncle's publishing house in 1922 and took over after Hickl's death in 1924.

A historiographer by profession, Gold published his first book, *Juden und Judengemeinden in Maehren*, in 1929 and has published a number of historical works since, including a history of the Jews of Bukovina. He is now working on a history of the Jews of Vienna.

In 1936, he bought a newspaper entirely devoted to marriage advertisements. The paper did well in Prague and he intended to continue it here after his immigration some 20 years ago. However, paper was

in very short supply at the time, and he could not get an allocation.

£30 down : Instead, he started a lending library, which failed, as did other ventures, and eventually he started publishing his marriage advertisements again, this time in stencilled form. Out of this grew his marriage brokerage business.

Clients pay a preliminary fee of £30, before they even meet a prospective marriage partner. The final fee, fixed by contract and covered by promissory notes, is payable when the couple marry.

The majority of Gold's clients appear to be widows and divorcees in their thirties, with women outnumbering men, but a surprisingly large number of youngsters also figure in the card index.

Out of touch : Gold's explanation for this was that, after army service, girls often find themselves without a circle of friends; they have lost touch with their former school-mates and have not established a new circle in their home environment. However, in the 18-30 age group, it is the men who outnumber the girls.

Marriages may be made in heaven, but in Israel at least, the *shadchan* is always available to lend a helping hand.

MAKING PEOPLE TRAFFIC-CONSCIOUS

200 A YEAR STILL KILLED ON
THE ROADS

from a correspondent

Tel Aviv :

The worst traffic accident in Jerusalem for many years, when five people in a pick-up truck died after a head-on collision with a city bus, has once more



JUDGE LOWENBERG
Engineering, Enforcement, Education

focused attention on the country's nation-wide transport problems.

An interview with Judge H. S. Lowenberg, chairman of the Committee on Traffic Law Reform, revealed their complexity. While still a magistrate, he became interested in the traffic problems in 1948, when he found that, on average, there was one road death a day in Israel.

Despite the apparently more pressing problems of defence at the time, Lowenberg decided to devote himself to fighting what he regarded as a permanent threat to citizens' lives—road accidents.

Public ignorant: In one year, he heard 20,000 traffic cases, including 1,000 involving accidents, and decided that a large part of the problem could be dealt with only by civic education. Laws (his Committee prepared the new Highway Code, first published in 1953 and now brought up to date), he felt, could only have a limited scope as long as the public remained ignorant.

"The man behind the wheel", he said, "reveals in one minute his social background, his upbringing and his mood, and the motoring public as a whole shows its national character when driving.

"Neither Jews from Eastern Europe, nor immigrants from North Africa, nor, for that matter, kibbutzniks, grew up in a society which took motor vehicles for granted. Mechanised transport has come upon them too quickly—a direct result of the rapid economic development of the country. Human adjustment lags behind mechanisation".

Road development lags: So did the road programme. In 1948 there were 20,000 vehicles in Israel; today the number had risen to 78,000, including 20,000 scooters and motor-cycles. Road development has not kept pace with this increase.

Existing main highways were far too

UNION BANK SECURITIES INDEX 1959-100		15.12	22.12	TENDENCY : DOLLAR BONDS : RISING C.O.L. BONDS : STEADY SHARES : IRREGULAR CABLES : UNIONBANK ADDRESS : 6-8 AKHUZAT BAYIT ST., TEL-AVIV, ISRAEL
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narrow, and even new roads were totally inadequate. The new road to Elath, for example, mainly intended for the bulk transport of potash and phosphates by huge lorries, was only just over four yards wide. One lorry alone occupied practically the entire width of the road, so that no other vehicle could possibly pass. The lorries themselves could not even be fully loaded in case this should cause subsidence.

Five years from now, the country would be choked with cars standing bumper to bumper. Minister of Transport Itzhak Ben-Aharon has just called for a £250 million investment for transport expansion over the next ten years, most of it for harbour, airport and road development. "This", Lowenberg said, "is the first of the three essentials for efficient transport: Engineering, Enforcement and Education."

"Our vehicles are old": Israel's vehicles were among the oldest in the world, declared Lowenberg. "Our roads are still full of lorries which went through the Western desert campaigns and were subsequently sold as army surplus by the British in 1945."

One car in two was involved in an accident every year, even though the number of deaths on the road had been reduced to 200 annually. The rate of accidents per vehicle was much higher than the *per capita* rate, largely because Israel did not as yet have as many cars as other countries. There was one car to 28 people in Israel, compared with one to six people in France, and one to three in the U.S.A.

The problem here was not drunken driving, but a lack of civic discipline, more often found in a melting-pot society like Israel than in a homogeneous society like Britain. "However," continued Lowenberg, "if the population can be taught to pay taxes and do their national service, they can also be taught to be careful drivers."

National Safety Council: It is in the field of traffic education that Lowenberg is most active. He is chairman of the National Safety Council, financed by the Government, the insurance companies, the motor industry and the public, and he and his organisation have set up 25 branches throughout the country.

Volunteers hold meetings and give lectures, and the Council today uses the press, radio and films to make Israelis road-conscious. The annual competition for safe drivers has been gaining momentum and 30,000 out of a total of 135,000 drivers have participated this year. Badges, diplomas and stickers are awarded to those who have got through



A SHIP A MONTH FOR THREE YEARS
Finance Minister Eshkol and Transport Minister Ben-Aharon cast an eye over plans for the new 23,000-ton vessel being built for Zim in France

the year without accidents, and so are such coveted prizes as trips to Paris.

Pedestrians and cyclists present a greater problem than drivers, in Lowenberg's opinion. Jay-walking seems to have become an almost incurable habit, and the carelessness of cyclists borders on outright recklessness. The 1961 programme will concentrate on educating cyclists in road manners through touring clubs for high-school students and factory workers—the two categories which dominate the cycling world.

School patrol: The most successful programme put over by the Council is probably that directed at children. All sixth forms of elementary schools today carry out school patrol duties, taking small children to school and home again. One year after this programme was put into effect, the number of children killed on the road was halved, and since 1955, no school-child has been killed on his or her way to or from school.

"Although we have not yet succeeded to the same extent with traffic education for adults, at least we may take comfort in the knowledge that the new generation is fast becoming traffic-conscious. And, after all, they are the pedestrians and drivers of tomorrow," Lowenberg concluded.

AFRICAN STATES SEEK ZIM'S HELP

Five West African Governments, those of Nigeria, the Ivory Coast, Senegal, Gabon and the Republic of the (formerly French) Congo, have applied to Israel for help in establishing national shipping companies. They envisage an arrange-

ment similar to that which existed between Zim-Shoham and the Government of Ghana before the latter secured complete control of the Black Star Line.

The applications are now under consideration by the Foreign Ministry. Zim-Shoham is not over-anxious to enter into new arrangements of this nature, despite their profitability, mainly because it can ill-afford the manpower.

By the spring, Zim-Shoham tonnage will have reached the half-million mark and, thereafter, will increase by the addition of one ship per month for the following three years. However, if there is a specific request from the Foreign Ministry, then Zim-Shoham is prepared to make every effort to help.

National prestige? At the moment, the main issue under consideration is the commercial worth, both to Israel and the applicant countries, of establishing new shipping lines. It is possible that some of the countries involved may want their own shipping companies mainly for reasons of national prestige.

The situation with regard to aviation is somewhat different. Here El Al is happy and willing to offer assistance to the new countries of Africa, and a company delegation recently concluded a nine-week tour of investigation. The delegation was received with cordiality everywhere, but the outcome of its talks with various governments has so far proved inconclusive.

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THE LAW

HOW THE DEMON KING CAME TO HAIFA

MOSHE GETS HIS MONEY BACK AT LAST

from our legal correspondent

Jerusalem :

This story, as unfolded in the courts of Israel, may seem incredible. Yet every fact is taken from the judgement of Judge Shiloh, and he found the facts only after carefully weighing the evidence.

The characters in the drama are Asmodeus, King of the Demons; Michael Dehahn, a councillor of the City of Lydda; Eliahu Amar—the villain of the piece—who had been a cantor and a *shochet* in a very small community in Morocco; Moshe Ben-Susan, a very rich man from the same country and one easily duped; his nephews Maimon and Rahamim; and the angel Gabriel.

Dehahn is a minor character in the drama, but he set the ball rolling in the events that led to the case that eventually came before the District Court of Tel Aviv.

Shochet and astrologer : His wife had gone mad, and the doctors failing to cure her, he turned to Amar who, in addition to being a killer of kasher meat and a cantor, was also an astrologer and a reader of hands who, through his learning, could cure the sick.

Although he did not cure the mad wife, he made an enormous impression on the husband. When Moshe the son of Susan arrived from Morocco, a man of great wealth and simplicity of character, Dehahn told him of Amar, his countryman, and of the striking power he had in astrology, in cures and in many other branches of wisdom and life. Amar and Moshe Ben-Susan met, and each was very much impressed by the other.

One day Amar, very excited, almost bursting with the news locked up within him, said to Moshe Ben-Susan: "Hidden away in your home lies a treasure which has been there from the days of King Solomon." "The only treasure I have found in my life," laughed Moshe, "is the one I have worked for."

To this very reasonable reply Amar said: "Maybe you are right. But I have read in the stars—and they have never failed me—that there is such a treasure, and Heaven has blessed you with being the owner of it.

Lights went out : "Now, listen carefully. We must take some grains of wheat and scatter them in the garden, where King Asmodeus will have them gathered together and deposited over the

spot where the treasure is hidden. Then, with the permission of Asmodeus, we shall dig it up."

Suddenly, all the lights went out, and the voice of Asmodeus was heard saying: "When the time is ripe, I will inform my servant Amar, and the treasure will come into the light of day."

At first Moshe was sceptical, but the more he thought of the idea, the more it seemed possible and his doubts fell away. After all Dehahn was a Councillor and he believed, and Amar was a great rabbi and he believed.

Demon king needed money : It appeared that Asmodeus needed some Israel money before he could proceed, and Moshe paid to Amar—the agent of Asmodeus—the sum of £2,000.

Dehahn took Moshe to the house of Amar in Haifa and there a little drama was enacted. All doors were locked and Amar, in a whisper that could scarcely be heard, said: "We must all close our eyes and when we have done so we will recite a verse of Psalms which I will tell you. . . ."

Then, when they had closed their eyes, Amar began a conversation with Asmodeus, and the King of the Demons spoke "as if his voice came from the radio."

He repeated the story of the treasure and added that there were in the same place 75 kilogrammes of gold, and holy vestments.

A puppet : Unhappily, there were demons guarding the treasure, and Moshe would have to buy some very expensive incense if he wished to drive them away. The voice of Asmodeus and the words of Amar entirely converted Moshe Ben-Susan, and from now on, he was a puppet in the hands of the master and was ready to pay whatever sums were asked, in order to obtain that treasure.

The angel Gabriel, like an income tax assessing officer, called upon Moshe to declare his wealth and to pay over 25 per cent to him—through Amar—and he (Gabriel) would carry it off to Mt. Sinai.

Moshe paid over another £10,000 into the hands of Amar, and although no doubt it reached Mt. Sinai, it was claimed back in the District Court of Tel Aviv in the subsequent action.

Moshe was ordered to buy a house in Lydda, to set up a curtain between the kitchen and the main room, and to sanctify the room. This was done by burning the expensive incense and by burning also the invaluable charms which Amar had meanwhile obtained. But all this hocus-pocus began to get on the nerves of Moshe. Where was the treasure?

Not until New Year : Amar took Moshe into the garden, and there, sure enough, the grains of wheat which he had spread, had been neatly gathered together in a little pile and underneath must, presumably, lie the treasure.

They dug deep and Moshe felt a ring attached to some heavy object. It was



DOWNTOWN HAIFA

There were demons at the bottom of the garden

impossible to pull it out, for the time was not ripe.

Amar consulted Asmodeus, who told him that the treasure was not to be removed until the New Year for Trees. On the night of that holiday, it was pelting with rain, and although Moshe had been ordered by Asmodeus to visit Amar in Haifa, he put off the visit to the next day. This made Asmodeus very angry and he said that now nothing could be done till the following New Year's day.

Parchment scroll: While Moshe was waiting impatiently for the auspicious day, his nephew Maimon arrived from Morocco, and he too was drawn into the great treasure hunt. He received a parchment scroll and on it was prophetically written: "I, Solomon the King, have written and signed this scroll. In the days of the rule of David Ben-Gurion, you, Maimon, son of Susan, will be hal- lowed . . ." Later Amar retrieved this historical document and burned it.

Asmodeus and Gabriel the Angel agreed to shorten the time of waiting, and a meeting was arranged between Amar, Dehahn, Maimon and Uncle Moshe. They donned prayer shawls and phylacteries, and brought with them Festival Prayer Books and the Psalms. They chanted a number of Psalms and read the story of the binding of Isaac.

The relevance of this story to the find- ing of the treasure was not explained in court, but the psychologist might sup- pose that Amar saw in Moshe the willing sacrifice bound on the altar of his cupidity.

"Your children will die": The reading over, a flash of light blinded all the par- ticipants. Then a voice was heard say- ing: "O Maimon son of Susan, heaven has blessed you and made you the instru- ment for the redemption of Israel. You will deposit one quarter of your wealth in the sanctified room. Gabriel will take the money and convey it to Mt. Sinai."

It so happened that Amar got to hear that there was another member of the family, richer than Moshe and Maimon, whose name was Rahamim — meaning mercy. He wrote and told Rahamim to come at once to Israel, or else his chil- dren would fall by the sword.

Frightened by the threat, Rahamim took the first plane to Israel. At first he too came under the influence of Amar, as had his brother and uncle, but the bubble burst when Amar ordered him to go to Tiberias, to fall on his face before the tomb of Maimonides and to fast for three days.

Stayed with a Rabbi: He went to Ti- berias and stayed in the house of a Moroccan rabbi. When the rabbi offered him food, he refused to eat, saying he



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had been commanded to fast. "How is that possible? This is the week of Chanukah, the festival of joy. It is not a week in which it is right to fast. Who gave you this ridiculous order?"

Then Rahamim unburdened himself and told the Rabbi the whole story as I have told it here. "The man must be a blackguard and a thief. Have nothing to do with him," said Rahamim's host. And before any more money could be squeezed out of the Ben-Susans, the police had arrested Amar and charged him with obtaining money by false pretences. Who took him out on bail? Uncle Moshe, the son of Susan.

Nevertheless, it was this same Moshe who brought his claim to the District Court of Tel Aviv - Jaffa, claiming back the huge sum of £15,400 of which Amar and Dehahn had robbed him. It was a claim of seven short paragraphs, but the

record covered 208 closely typed pages. The learned judge who had reported in his judgement the conversations with demons and angels ended it drily with some very mundane words:

"Repay with interest": "The result is that I hereby order Elijah Amar to pay to the plaintiff the sum of £12,400 together with interest at the rate of 15 per cent from today, and I order Michael Dehahn to pay to the plaintiff the sum of £1,000 together with interest at the rate of 9 per cent from the date of the lodging of this action until today, and at the rate of 15 per cent from today to the date of actual payment. The defendant Amar will likewise pay costs. . . ."

There was an appeal to the Supreme Court against this judgement, but on the morning fixed for the hearing in Jerusa- lem, the appeal was withdrawn — on terms.



Israel

*a young country
being rebuilt*

Israel

*needs the help of
every Jew—every Jew
needs*

Israel

*its future and hope:
a free people in its
own land*

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IN THE NEWS

DOES SECRECY PAY?

IT HAD TO BE EXPECTED that there would be a good deal of argument about the seven-veil technique with which the Israeli authorities revealed their atomic intentions to the world. It was not the first time that the world's press, friendly Governments and even her own diplomats had been left a little breathless by the stripping technique. The launching of the Sinai campaign was one relatively recent precedent; the dissimulation over the capture of Eichmann in the Argentine was another. And the atomic reactor in Dimona is now the third. It is of course easy, after the event, to denounce such secretiveness as unwise and uncomradely; but it has one thing to be said for it: it does ensure surprise when the last veil drops.

This was essential to the Sinai campaign's success; it was more questionable in the Eichmann case. But what about the Dimona reactor? It is an important case, and it ought to be considered seriously, rather more so than some of the inspired Israeli explanations have done. The Israeli press and news agencies have suggested that the reactor was no secret, that every lorry driver in Beer-sheba knew all about it. If that was so, the Americans might well ask, then why not tell us about it? The fact is that the reactor was one of Israel's best kept secrets, despite the fact that its massive superstructure stood out for all to see on the Negev skyline. Its existence had been known for some months to the British, to NATO and also to the Americans. But what precisely it was intended for was uncertain.

DULLES'S INTELLIGENCE GIMMICK?

It may be that Allen Dulles launched the bomb story in order to compel the Israelis to talk; it was the kind of report which they would have to deny *and explain*. This is one of the oldest—and most effective—intelligence gimmicks in the business. Anyhow, the secret was out. But the manner of its revelation has had an unfortunate consequence: it has focused much more attention on the wholly imaginary bomb aspect of the story and not enough on the remarkable scientific achievement which it represents, and the revolutionary implications inherent in this Israeli development.

For it is clear from what Mr. Ben-Gurion has said, that the Dimona reactor



AT THE CONTROLS OF ISRAEL'S FIRST NUCLEAR REACTOR
Now the veils are down, the world can catch its breath

signifies a considerable development in the use, and possibility, of atomic power which can no longer be measured by the older methods. Its implications for the development of the Negev are unlimited. Much play has been made about the cost of a bomb were Israel to produce one. It would be crippling, it has been argued. And it is true. This kind of atomic development could ruin Israel if it were

put to purely negative or destructive use; the same cost put to constructive purpose becomes a profitable investment. This is where so much of world opinion has gone astray in its comment; not least, President Nasser in his almost hysterical reaction at Port Said last Friday.

What they all missed was that the possession of this reactor and know-how in Israel could have far more explosive

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potential in the peaceful development of the country than the possession of a bomb which Israel could not or would not use. This knowledge and its peaceful exploitation will make Israel far stronger than the mere possession of a bomb buried underground. For this may be the clue to Israel's position and security in the company of those countries who will be prepared to share this new and invaluable resource of power, one that will really be able to make the desert bloom. But—and this is the great 'but' of our age—you cannot have the know-how and resources for the one without also being able to use it for the other. In the end it comes down to a state of mutual confidence, and that brings us back to the original question: does too much secrecy pay?

DR. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN

MY NEW YORK correspondent writes: Dr. Israel Goldstein has now arrived in Israel in order to make his permanent home there. He has just retired after forty-two years as spiritual leader of the Congregation Bnai Yeshurun in this city. And the American Jewish scene will not be the same without him. He brought to the rabbinate a flair for public relations which none of his colleagues has quite succeeded in matching and, while synagogue and rabbinical bodies switched their leadership in an unending game of musical chairs, Dr. Goldstein remained firmly at the helm, earning for his congregation and for himself the respect of governments and individuals.

In a farewell message, Dr. Goldstein confessed that he would not have considered retirement (he is only 64), "were it not for the sake of living in Israel." There is no doubt that some use will be found for his talents in his new homeland.

IRREVERENT "MOSAIC"

YOUTH MAGAZINES, as readers may have noticed, do not rouse our instinctive enthusiasm. But I like the first number of *Mosaic* which is published by Jewish Youth Council (see page 9). Not that it is all that good: Some of it is pretty awful. But by and large it is fun—intelligent fun. But what converted me was *Mosaic's* irreverence. It is no respecter of institutions or their exponents, be they Dayan Swift or Lady C., who incidentally gives rise to one of the shrewdest comments on improper words. But my favourite was Devora's youth seminars.

SOME IMPORTANT BOOKS OF 1960

THE STRUGGLE FOR ARAB INDEPENDENCE: Western Diplomacy and the Rise and Fall of Faisal's Kingdom in Syria, by Zeine N. Zeine; 297 pp., plates, map, index; (*Khayal's, Beirut*) 40s.

This book continues the study begun in Professor Zeine's brilliant and original account of "Arab-Turkish Relations and the Emergence of Arab Nationalism." It is centred on Faisal's relations with the French and British in Syria from 1918-1920. It also discusses the Faisal-Weizmann relations, though it sheds little new light on them. The book as a whole is informed by that same balanced and honest scholarship which was so noteworthy a feature of the earlier volume. An epilogue succinctly considers Arab-Western relations as they are today. Professor Zeine insists that the Arab-Zionist issue ("the most important of the last fifty years") must be faced and settled. The Arabs, he argues, must also give up imagining that communism and the Soviet Union are distinct and different. An indispensable book for Arab leaders—and their Israeli cousins.

THE ZENITH OF EUROPEAN POWER 1830-1870, Vol. X of The New Cambridge Modern History; 766 pp., index; (*Cambridge*) 40s.

The best of the new Cambridge histories, showing how Europe—and the U.S.—"did it" during their heyday of nationalism. Includes among others Professor J. P. T. Bury on Nationalism, Gordon Craig on the Balance of Power, Liddell Hart on the Evolution of the Art of War, Vyvyan on Russia—in Europe and Asia, Joll on Prussia and G. F. Hudson on the Far East. The whole is ably introduced and edited by Bury, and is an essential study for every Afro-Asian nationalist—and for his European victims.

DIPLOMAT, by Charles Thayer, introduction by Harold Nicolson; 288 pp., index; (*Michael Joseph*) 25s.

Far and away the best, most instructive and wittiest book on the practice of diplomacy since Nicolson's *Diplomacy*. One need do no more than add perhaps that Thayer's unorthodox and penetrating attitudes towards the U.S. Foreign Service in Europe and the Middle East add a new dimension to the reader's appreciation of one of Kennedy's problems in handling the new frontier diplomacy.

VIENNA AND THE YOUNG HITLER, by William A. Jenks; 252 pp., index; (*Columbia University Press, London—Oxford University Press*) 40s.

A reconstruction of the social milieu of the Vienna of 1907 to 1913 in which Adolf Hitler grew to maturity. Includes a long chapter on the Jews of Austria, which not only describes the special character of Viennese anti-Semitism but also delves into its causation. In many ways, one of the outstanding contributions to the understanding of Hitlerism, and of its anti-Semitic origins.

POLITICAL MESSIANISM, the Romantic Phase, by J. L. Talmon; 607 pp., index; (*Secker & Warburg*) 50s.

The second volume of Talmon's projected mammoth study of the origins of totalitarian democracy. Even more than the first volume, a storehouse of learning and knowledge; so much so, that the reader tends to overlook the challenge of some of Talmon's controversial premises and conclusions. Presently, Talmon will need someone to do for him what Somervell did for Toynbee: save his ideas from his massive documentation.

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EDUCATION

ISRAEL CANNOT AFFORD SNOB APPROACH

MEETING CHALLENGE OF THE TECHNOLOGICAL AGE

from Yohanan Ramati

Jerusalem :

Tradition has it that every Jewish mother in the Diaspora cherishes the dream that at least one of her sons will grow up to become a doctor or a barrister. Israeli mothers, too, it seems, favour the law, with sociology and political science running close second.

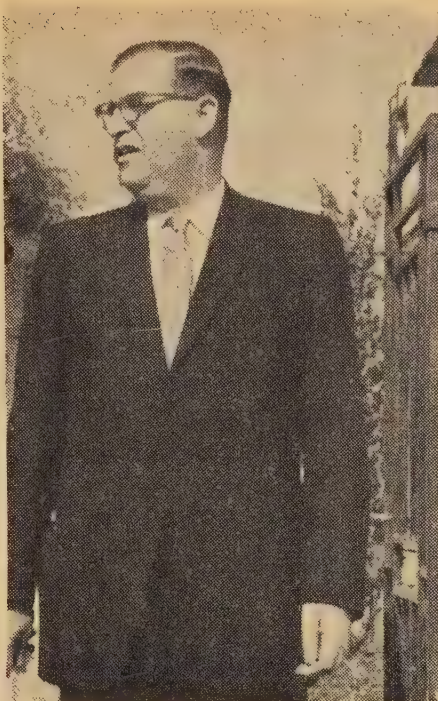
But, in Israel at least, the mothers—and their sons—are going to have to change their minds. The expected shortage of workers in 1961 and 1962 has rendered even more urgent a new and energetic approach to the vexed problem of educational planning.

And, with a gradual switch to industries founded on technical skills and technological discovery, the proportion of skilled labour and skilled administrators to unskilled workers will have to be raised. Even without this home demand, Israel's growing commitment in the sphere of technical assistance to the new nations of Asia and Africa demands the education of professional technicians to replace those sent for service abroad.

A social objective : However, there are two basic difficulties. The first is that the wage structure (and more particularly, the structure of social benefits payable by the employer) has been improving the position of officials as against, say, industrial workers, from year to year.

White collar occupations have thus grown in attractiveness for parents thinking of careers for their children. To become a *pakid* (official) in a Government office has become a social objective, carrying a considerable amount of snob value, apart from its material attractions.

The virtual inability of ministers and their administrative staff to fire second-rate officials (and often even those whose duties have become redundant) is a well-known fact. The policy of the strong Histadrut union active in this sphere has not only been a major factor making for inefficiency and red tape, but has also been indirectly responsible for the difficulty encountered in attracting a sufficient proportion of young people to the pro-



EDUCATION MINISTER ABBA EBAN
Too many lawyers, not enough engineers

ductive sectors of the country's economy.

Attraction of civil service : The second difficulty—and a no less important one—is the Government's inability to affect parents' choices of careers for their children. This arises partly out of the first problem. The attraction of the civil service and similar jobs is sending thousands of children every year into secondary school courses based on the humanities. Hundreds more study non-technical and non-scientific subjects at the universities.

In some respects, it is a vicious circle. There is a demand for these kinds of education, so the educational institutions have to supply them. Since their financial means are limited, the proportion of technical and scientific studies is unable to grow at the rate required in a modern society.

Today, Israel's institutions of higher learning are turning out far too many lawyers, sociologists and political scientists, while there is a dearth of non-political scientists, engineers, and so on.

Dilettantism and snobbery : It should be stressed that the roots of the problem are at secondary and not higher education level. At the same time, the Government could do something to remedy the symptoms.

Prompt action must be taken to discourage the kind of dilettantism and snobbery that has resulted in over fifty per cent of students for a Bachelor of Arts degree at the Hebrew University taking over seven years to end their studies.

There is also a case for reviewing the basis on which university grants are awarded. Today they are based on the number of students, without any regard to the type of studies needed by the State.

But the real problem, as already pointed out, is at secondary level. First of all, as much for snobbish reasons and the desire to get white collar jobs as for any other reason, too many children go on to secondary studies after completing their primary education at the age of fourteen.

Worst of both worlds : This statement may sound reactionary, until it is realised that an unusually high proportion of children abandon their secondary studies long before the end is in sight—often through lack of ability and not lack of money—thus getting the worst of both worlds, though they can, of course, boast about having been to a secondary school. Here too, the ratio of scientific to humanistic studies is unsound.

As against the almost universal ambition to send one's children to secondary school, preferably for "modern" studies, there is absolutely no social incentive for apprenticeship as practised in the major industrial nations.

In Israel, apprentices are a rare phenomenon, and this has tended to reduce efficiency in many spheres, and retard the development of a feeling of pride in workmanship which is the mark of the craftsman, technician and skilled worker in countries like Germany and Switzerland.

Helping the well-to-do : The Tel Aviv and Haifa municipalities, partly for well-meaning social reasons and partly because of the chances of political gain, have, with the ill-conceived encouragement of the Ministry of Finance, made the situation worse by introducing savings schemes for secondary education.

Parents are promised municipal help in meeting school fees in return for saving over a period of years in order to send their children to secondary school. This is bound to encourage yet another accretion of unsuitable secondary school pupils, and a bigger wave of abandoned studies. Moreover, the savings schemes do nothing to help poorer parents, who are already catered for by a system of graded fees. Those who benefit most are the well-to-do.

Somewhere, the circle will have to be broken. Apprenticeship must be made more attractive, and "modern" studies less so. Otherwise, Israel's expanding industries will be hard put to it to find the type of staff they need to make them really efficient and competitive.

[See also page 11]

SAUDI ARABIA

REFORMIST COUP FAVOURS BUSINESSMEN KING AS COVER FOR MANAGERIAL REVOLUTION

When, on Wednesday of last week, King Saud abruptly ended the rule of his younger brother, Prince Feisal, Saudi Arabia underwent more than a Cabinet change or a brother's quarrel. It was something akin to a managerial revolution inside the Government.

The myth of Feisal the reformer died hard. He had taken over in March 1958, when his brother was in trouble over his Syrian escapade and over the general disorder in the Saudi Arabian Government. He took some obvious and seemingly drastic measures to deal with them. But, as recent reports from Riyadh in the JEWISH OBSERVER showed, few of them ever reached beyond the paper stage.

For Feisal had ceased to be either a reformer or crusader many years ago. He had the support of President Nasser and of the Americans, and with the help of these double pillars he managed to keep himself and his clique in office; meanwhile, the reforms were forgotten and conditions in the palaces returned to their atavistic state of waste, wantonness and corruption.

Oil managers' opposition: The King himself was in no condition to oppose Feisal's rule. He enjoyed its venal benefits and maintained his royal status. Politically and intellectually he has been described by those who worked with him as a "total vegetable".

The opposition to Feisal thus came not from within the palace but from the new class of officials and oil managers. A group of them appears to have been working on the King for some time and to have used the chaotic state of Feisal's administration and his perennial ill-health as good reasons for bringing about a change.

For the moment the new set-up has something of a transitional aspect. Three of the Ministers are the King's brothers and one, the Minister of Defence, is one of his many sons. The real issue now is whether the technicians can gain sufficient power to run the Government.

Two prominent men: There are six of them in the new Cabinet, mostly former officials of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. One of the two outstanding figures is the new Foreign Minister, Ibrahim al Suwayel, until now the Saudi Ambassador in Baghdad. Here he played an important part in Kassem's politics



STREET SCENE IN JEDDAH
The end of the House of Saud?

and conducted the major part of the conspiracy with the aid of the Iraqi diplomatic pouch.

The second and best-known figure in the new Government is Abdullah el Tariki, who becomes Minister for Petroleum Affairs. Tariki has been the driving force behind the new approach of the Arab world to oil exploitation and the sharing of the resultant profits. But he is a realist, not a fanatic.

His new position should increase his influence on the Arab oil committees, especially in his insistence on a more reasonable attitude to the oil companies, now that the Arab producers have lost their trump card, with the current state of glut in the oil market.

Americans reassured: It has not been lost on observers that the first caller on the King after his *coup de théâtre* was the representative of ARAMCO together with his senior officials.

With the Americans reassured, the new managers are starting to reconstruct the constitutional superstructure of the Saudi monarchy. Their first step is the calling of a National Council to draw up a new constitution. Businessmen and tribal chiefs look like having the majority say in this body.

It may well be the beginning of the disintegration of the House of Saud.

BROADCASTS FROM ISRAEL

Fri. 30th December: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Report from the World Zionist Congress in Jerusalem. 20.30 Sabbath Programme.
Sat. 31st December: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Editorial Opinion. 20.35 Cantoral Music.
Sun. 1st January, 1961: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Heritage: The Year's Archaeology in Israel. 20.40 Report from the World Zionist Congress.
Mon. 2nd January: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Newsreel. 20.35 Israel Stars of Song (I).
Tues. 3rd January: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Commentary. 20.30 "Henrietta Szold as I Knew Her."
Wed. 4th January: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Report from the World Zionist Congress. 20.35 More Songs of Early Settlement.
Thurs. 5th January: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Literature in Israel. 20.35 Easy Hebrew Conversation with Yehuda Goodman.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Monday, January 2, 1961
ILFORD AND DISTRICT ZIONIST SOCIETY. 14 Rochester Gardens, Ilford. (By courtesy of Dr. and Mrs. S. Samuels). Annual General Meeting. 8.30 p.m.

Wednesday, January 4
NORTH FINCHLEY AND DISTRICT Z.S. Synagogue Hall, Woodside Park Road, N.12. Illustrated talk "The Magic of the Old Testament" by Laurence H. Bunker. 8.30 p.m.

Thursday, January 5
MUSWELL HILL AND DISTRICT Z.S. 81 Cranley Gardens, N.10 (by courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. M. Sorsky). Annual General Meeting. Speaker: Uri Carin (Economic Dept. Jewish Agency). 8 p.m.

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JPA-JNF NEWS

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A 20-YEAR LAND PROGRAMME

A schedule of operations to involve the development of 625,000 acres of land in Israel was described by Joseph Weitz when he spoke to 120 delegates from 48 countries attending the world K.K.L. conference in Jerusalem.

This is the land area that has so far been untouched by the pioneering hand, and Mr. Weitz calculated that it would take 20 years to reclaim it. Only one-third of this area will be suitable for agriculture. The rest is to be devoted to afforestation.

The cost of such an undertaking will be in the region of £90 million sterling, so that an annual financial commitment of £5 million will be involved, £4 million of which will have to come from overseas.

Hitherto, the J.N.F. has only raised half this figure annually, and the conference therefore decided to double its present quota.

Among those participating at the opening session were President Ben-Zvi and members of the Israel Government.

A NEW TYPE OF BALL

The coming Blue and White Ball, which is due to take place on January 28 at the Dorchester, promises to be full of innovations to make this event more attractive than ever before.

The hall is to be arranged as a vast map of Israel. The table-plan will correspond to localities within the Jewish State. J.N.F. supporters will wine and dine and at the same time learn a little more about the country they are helping to develop. But don't worry, there will be no lectures.

E. R. T. Shaerf, member of the J.N.F. administrative committee, takes over as Ball chairman from Bernard Maisel, who has been responsible for this effort for the past five years. It was during Mr. Maisel's term of office that the Blue and White Ball reached so high a peak of fund-earning potential.

Big names head this year's advertising committee. They are Mrs. Edith Wolfson, Michael Sacher, Charles Clore, Nathan Goldenberg and Miss W. Sainer. They have undertaken to make the brochure a record one.

Dancing will go on to 2 a.m. to Van Straten and Edmundo Ros. There will be an all-star cabaret, and tickets are available from J.N.F. head office at 3½ gns. each.

TODAY'S TASK "MACCABEAN" — ELSIE LANDAU

ALEC LERNER ON DIVISIONS IN JEWRY

"In many respects the task facing world Jewry today is similar to the struggle of the Maccabees," declared Elsie Landau, F.R.C.S., when she presided at a gathering of the medical and dental professions at a Chanukah reception and film show held at the Royal Festival Hall.

Abortive: Miss Landau made the point, however, that the Jewish demonstration of courage and self-sacrifice nearly 2,000 years ago was not followed up by a consolidation of strength. It therefore proved abortive. We must today ensure that the Jewish commonwealth in Israel was placed on suitable foundations, and it was for this purpose that J.P.A. was compelled to increase the intensity of its fund-raising efforts. The medical committee had existed for 13 years, and she thought that every one of their contributors had been amply repaid in the sense of pride he experienced in the achievements of Israel.

"Had there been no Jewish state established in 1948," she said, "there would probably be another million Jews throughout the world for whom homes would have to be found. And where would such homes be found?" Miss Landau asked for a renewal of that dedication which had created Israel, so that the objectives of the State could be fulfilled, with economic security for all and adequate social and welfare services for

every immigrant.

A tribute to the forceful, personal leadership exercised by Miss Landau in J.P.A. affairs was paid by Dr. Alec Lerner, whom the medical group had invited to their reception as guest of honour. There were too many factors in modern life to disperse and divide Jewry, he continued, and these had the reverse of a constructive effect.

Co-ordinating force: Dr. Lerner considered that the J.P.A. in Britain was one of the strongest co-ordinating forces in the community, and it should not be forgotten that through it and other agencies a sum in excess of £24 million had been amassed since the creation of Israel. Despite the immense progress made, however, there was still much to be done before their task could be terminated. While many thousands still lived rough in makeshift housing and many others in various parts of the world were looking to Israel as the ultimate hope for themselves, their efforts had to go on.

As a member of the medical profession himself, he had nothing but praise for the services rendered to the State by his colleagues within Israel and outside.

An appeal was made by I. Preiskel, F.R.C.S., for the coming year's J.P.A. effort, and more than £1,800 was raised. Dr. J. Naftalin also spoke, while the Chanukah lights were kindled by S. Romer.



Dr. S. Sacks, Miss Elsie Landau (Mrs. Sacks) and Dr. Alec Lerner at Doctors and Dentists Reception at Festival Hall.

J P A - J N F N E W S

QUIZ KIDS

Do you know the Jewish hero who had only golden drinking cups? Can you name an ancient Philistine city which is coming to life again in modern Israel? Have you any idea why, on May 6, for instance, we shall read different Sabbath Portions of the Law in England and Israel?

Whether or not you can answer these questions, hundreds of children throughout Europe who are now preparing for the J.N.F. International Quiz can be counted upon to acquit themselves quite respectably. The first rounds will take place on February 11 and 18.

The Quiz is based on three subjects: the Bible (King Solomon is the hero referred to above, see 1 Kings 10, verse 21); Knowledge of the Holy Land (Ashkelon is the answer to the second question); and Jewish Religious Knowledge. (For the answer to the third question, check the last day of Pesach. It is a Shabbat, hence in Israel they will already be reading the portion of the week, whilst in the Diaspora we shall be on the portion for the Festival).

Administration of the Quiz, covering as it does nearly 200 schools and classes in this country alone, is greatly assisted by the Youth and Education officers of the J.N.F. (chairman, Mrs. Hans Stern), who visit the various schools to act as judges during the preliminary rounds.

Five countries will take part in the finals, due to be held in London about the end of May.

PLANS FOR YODFAT

"A small country, such as ours, which looks forward to taking in large numbers of immigrants without any intention of territorial expansion, can fulfil its tasks in one way only: by gaining new areas from the desert, and by reclaiming every inch of land within its borders for cultivation and settlement."

This was how Jacob Tsur outlined J.N.F. policy and plans during a tour of land development projects in northern Israel arranged for 20 foreign correspondents. In particular, he pointed to the greatly enlarged scope of J.N.F. activity since August 1960, when the new Knesset Land Law came into effect.

Among the places in Galilee which the journalists visited was the new village of Yodfat. Here, it will be recalled, is an experimental agricultural station with a special significance for this community. For Anglo-Jewish golfers have raised over £30,000 for this project, which next year is to be dedicated in memory of the late David Fox, first president of the J.N.F. Golf Championships.

At Yodfat the guests met Shimeon Ben Shemesh, director of the Land Development Authority, and heard an account of development plans by N. Alexandrowsky, director of the J.N.F. Survey and Mapping department. Present plan is to build a town on the site for 4,000 new immigrants, who will be employed in reclamation work on 8,750 acres of the surrounding land.

LORD MORRIS OF KENWOOD NEW BRIDGE PRESIDENT

There was a record attendance of the national executive of the J.N.F. Bridge Tournament when it held its first meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rosenberg. Every district which had held a local launching was represented.

The executive is very pleased to announce that Lord Morris of Kenwood has accepted the presidency of the Bridge Tournament.

Judging by the 280 entries already obtained, including those of players who have not previously taken part in the Tournament, it is anticipated that the total number of entries will well exceed last year's.

Weak spots in the London area are still Golders Green, Southgate and one or two other outlying districts, it was revealed. Ilford, on the other hand, had produced a very gratifying result. Two provincial weak spots are Birmingham and Cardiff.

Progress is also being maintained in the Ladies section.

Next meeting of the executive will be in January, shortly before the draw, at the end of the month.

TREE INSCRIPTIONS

Fifty trees in the names of Mrs. Hagar and Mr. Simeon Emanuel, O.B.E., on the occasion of their golden wedding; 30 trees in the names of Adele Marcia Blum and Ronald Leonard White on the occasion of their marriage by their parents; 30 trees in memory of Mr. Lewis Grodzinsky and Mrs. Sarah Grodzinsky by their daughter Esther and son-in-law Joe; 30 trees in the name of Jacob Rosen, trustee and vice-president of the Hull Old Hebrew Congregation, by the executive council; 24 trees in the names of Jean Green and Gerald Stanley on the occasion of their marriage by the parents of the bride and mother of the groom; 24 trees in the names of Stuart Wineberg and Norma Abramson on the occasion of their engagement by their parents; 21 trees in memory of Aubrey Nusenbaum by the Newcastle Friendship Club; 18 trees in the name of Mrs. Trude Maier on the occasion of her birthday by Mr. and Mrs. Martin Maier, Mr. and Mrs. Werner Maier and Mrs. E. Straus; 15 trees in the name of Mervyn Grunhut by his parents; 15 trees in the names of Myrna Juggler and Monty Bietz on the occasion of their marriage by the parents of the bride.

Fifteen trees in the names of Alf and Ray Levy on the occasion of their silver wedding; 14 trees in the name of Montagu Stuart Ginsbury on the occasion of his birth by Mr. W. Jacobs; 13 trees in the name of Howard Jeffrey Rosenberg on the occasion of his barmitzvah by Mr. and Mrs. M. Pechenik; 13 trees in the name of David Levicki on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents.



A visit from Mrs. Israel Brodie to Mrs. Edith Morrison's sewing circle. Week after week a group of women gathers at the head office of Morrison's Associated Companies to make clothes for immigrant children in Israel. But last week was Chanukah time, so they left their sewing-machines for a pleasant interlude that included the lighting of candles and a "thank you" talk by the wife of the Chief Rabbi. The circle is supervised by Mrs. Morrison, mother of three sons, all of whom are distinguished in various aspects of communal life, and she is shown here with some of her "girls" displaying their products to Mrs. Brodie.

JPA - JNF NEWS

YOUTH WEEK

Younger Commissions of the Jewish National Fund have scheduled April 23-30 for 1961's Youth Week. An intensive programme of campaign and educational activities, culminating in the Youth Week Tree Drive, is on the Agenda.

Planning of the Week has already begun, and will be taken a stage further at the next meeting of the national executive of Younger Commissions on Sunday, January 29. This will be followed on March 11-12 with the annual conference in Brighton. An important part of the agenda at this two-day meeting will be the nomination of executive personnel to take charge of Youth Week activities.

The Younger Commission's Blue and White Ball will be held at the Dorchester on Saturday evening, January 28.

TREES FOR SAMARIA

On tough, rocky slopes covering 1,500 acres between Mount Carmel and Mount Gilboa 1,700,000 forest trees will be planted by the Jewish National Fund during the coming months.

Hundreds of workers are already en-

gaged in preparing this area in Samaria where the land is totally unsuited for agricultural use. Bulldozers and other heavy equipment are now opening up the approaches to the sites.

Workers in this immense undertaking include many newcomers who find in J.N.F. afforestation their first employment in Israel.

BAUDOUIN FOREST FOR ISRAEL

A Baudouin Forest is to be planted in Israel to commemorate the wedding of the Belgian King.

Planting will be sponsored by the Israel-Belgian Friendship League, whose chairman, J. Kobovitzki, announced the undertaking on the day of the King's marriage. There already exists in Israel a forest in memory of King Albert I, a tribute that dates back to J.N.F. activities soon after the First World War.

IN THE SEFER BARMITZVAH

Irwin Druker
Leonard Flitterman
Barry Neil Goodman
Peter Friedmann
Michael David Gilbert

THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES

N. LONDON: Mrs. Covill, 84 High Road, N.15, £3.12.0. Mr. A. Marshall, 132 Castlewood Road, N.15, £3.2.4. Miss Ginsberg, 33 Stamford Hill, N.16, £3.0.0. Fanny Kopolovitch, 66 Leadale Road, N.15, £2.1.8. Mrs. Goodrich, 64 Stamford Lodge, N.16, £2.0.0. Mr. Sam Cooper, 23 Wilderton Road, N.16, £2.0.0. Mrs. A. Freedman, 53 Wargrave Avenue, N.15, £2.0.0.

E. LONDON: Benmax Bros., 22 Mare Street, E.8, £3.0.0. West Ham District Synagogue Ladies Guild, 95 Earltam Grove, E.7, £2.3.6. Sidmore Hat Co., 26 Thrawl Street, E.1, £2.0.6. Mrs. A. Marks, 85 Graham Road, E.8, £2.0.6.

W. LONDON: Mr. J. Offenbach, 42/48 Gt. Portland Street, W.1, £8.2.6. Mr. A. Isaac, 80 George Street, W.1, £5.8.3. Mrs. E. Hill, 6 Princess Court, Bryanston Place, W.1, £4.13.8. Mrs. V. Newman, 9 Clarewood Court, Seymour Place, W.1, £4.3.0. Mr. Schulman, c/o M. & S. Haar, 24/30 Gt. Titchfield Street, W.1, £3.10.0. Mrs. H. Harrison, 25 Weymouth Street, W.1, £3.2.2. Mr. I. Wolfson, 74 Portland Place, W.1, £3.0.0. Mrs. Davis, 1g Portman Mansions, Chiltern Street, W.1, £2.13.6. Skirtex Ltd., 24/30 Gt. Portland Street, W.1, £2.12.3. Mr. J. Silver, 4 Weymouth Court, Weymouth Street, W.1, £2.11.0. Mr. Raphael, 33 Bickenhall Mansions, W.1, £2.9.2. Mr. and Mrs. J. Lottenberg, 43 Weymouth Street, W.1, £2.8.0. Mr. A. Taglight, 3 Montagu Court, Montagu Street, W.1, £2.7.0. Mr. B. Lewis, 10 Furzcroft, George Street, W.1, £2.0.0. Mrs. S. Isaacs, Central Synagogue Ladies Guild, 36 Hallam Street, W.1, £2.0.0. Mrs. Manches, Flat 4, 30 New Cavendish Street, W.1, £2.0.0. Mr. H. Gilbert, 154 New Cavendish Street, W.1, £2.0.0.

N.W. LONDON: Mr. Ben-Levi, 67 Aberdare Gardens, N.W.6, £4.12.0. Mr. K. Santer, 18 Russell Parade, N.W.11, £3.6.0. Mr. F. Ehrlich and Miss Thieberger, 255 Goldhurst Terrace, N.W.6, £3.6.4. Mr. Stern, 12 Warwick Lodge, Shoot-up-Hill, N.W.2, £3.0.0. Mr. F. R. Davis, 2 Marlborough Mansions, Cannon Hill, N.W.6, £2.2.0. Mr. Wolf Jurman, 24 Aberdare Gardens, N.W.6, £2.0.0. Mrs. Arakie, 55 Compayne Gardens, N.W.6, £2.0.0. Mr. L. Hoff, 115 Greencroft Gardens, N.W.6, £2.0.0.

EDGWARE: Mrs. Dubabney, 255 Hale Lane, £2.15.0. Mrs. S. Bennett, 20 Meadow Gardens, £2.0.0.

ILFORD: Mrs. H. Cooklin, 67 The Drive, £5.5.0.

KENTON: Mr. P. Goldwhite, 36 Chantry Close, £3.0.0. Mr. I. Singer, 55 Shaftesbury Avenue, Preston Road, £2.0.0.



The Barmitzvah Forest in Israel

ANGLO-JEWRY'S 13th ANNIVERSARY TRIBUTE

Have you sent
YOUR contribution?

13 TREES FOR £4.11.0
39 TREES FOR £13.13.0
130 TREES FOR £45.10.0
1,300 TREES FOR £455. 0.0

YOU MAY
USE THIS
FORM

You may spread the cost, if desired, by contributing smaller numbers of trees to total 13 within 12 months.

THE PRESIDENT, BARMITZVAH TRIBUTE TO ISRAEL, JEWISH NATIONAL FUND, 65 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON, W.C.1.

I wish to inscribe trees as my gift on the occasion of Israel's Barmitzvah Year in the name(s) of:

NAME & ADDRESS IN BLOCK LETTERS, PLEASE

SIGNATURE

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“... they have made a brilliant job of it.”

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—DAVID BEN-CURION

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